

Local Education Agencies

Requests for Authorized Indirect Cost Rate (February 2003)

General Information

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Circular A-87, sets forth the cost principles and standards for determining the allowable costs of federally-funded grants administered by state and local governments. The objectives of the Circular are to:

1. *Establish uniform standards of allowability.* All federal agencies agree to recognize the central service costs which benefit grant programs as allowable costs of those programs, so long as they are calculated in compliance with the Circular.
2. *Establish uniform standards of allocation.* All federal agencies accept the method of allocation agreed to by the "cognizant" federal agency. Costs are allocated to the benefiting departments regardless of the funding source or the ability of that source to pay.
3. *Identify the full cost of federal programs.* By identifying, accumulating, and allocating all allowable direct and indirect costs to the program for which the cost was incurred, the full cost of each federal program may be determined.
4. *Ensure federal programs bear their fair share of costs.* Only by identifying and allocating all direct and indirect costs within a central service cost allocation plan in conformity with the Circular will localities be reimbursed for the total cost of federal programs.
5. *Simplify intergovernmental relations.* Under the Circular A-87 concept of the "cognizant" agency, one agency with one group of reviewers approves a cost plan. All other agencies accept the plan. Thus, uniform methods of allocation and allowability are applied to all federal grants.
6. *Encourages consistency of treatment.* Grantee organizations are encouraged to process all grant applications through a central office that is also aware of the basis of which an indirect cost rate was developed to minimize inconsistent treatment.

Applications for grants usually involve a request for reimbursement of both direct and indirect costs. Circular A-87 contains provisions for determining indirect cost rates for grantees and subgrantees of federal grants.

Over the years, the local education agencies (LEAs) and the Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE) have worked towards developing a process for determining maximum allowable indirect cost rates for federal grant funds. This process, which has been approved by the federal government, has been extended by the CSDE to state grants as well.

LEAs are not required to develop an indirect cost proposal; however, if they fail to do so, they will not be allowed to recover any indirect costs related to federal or state grants. To recover any indirect costs for the administration of federal or state grants, an LEA must have an approved indirect cost rate.

Indirect Cost Proposals

The advantage of an indirect cost proposal and an approved indirect cost rate is that it is a simplified means for determining a fair share of indirect costs for federal grants which are acceptable to federal grantor agencies. The Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE) has, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Education, developed an indirect cost plan to be used by LEAs in Connecticut. The CSDE has been delegated the authority by the U.S. Department of Education to review indirect cost proposals and to approve indirect cost rates for LEAs.

An indirect cost rate is a means of determining in a reasonable manner the percentage of allowable general administrative expense that each federal grant should bear. Generally, an indirect cost rate is the ratio of total indirect costs to total direct costs, based on the LEA's actual expenditures, exclusive of any extraordinary or distorting expenditures such as capital outlay and major subcontracts. *Expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year* are to be used when completing the Indirect Cost Proposals for a given fiscal year. For example, expenditures for FY 2001-2002 will be used to complete the Indirect Cost Proposals for FY 2003-2004. The second preceding year is used because the actual costs for the immediately preceding year will not be available at the time the LEA needs to calculate the rate for the following year.

OMB Circular A-87 requires that all expenditures of an LEA be included in the preparation of an indirect cost plan. These costs are derived from the books and records of the general fund, the special revenue funds, and any other applicable funds for the administration of the district.

The sources of information utilized to determine indirect cost rates are the LEA's official audited Annual Financial Report and the detail accounts that make up that report. Therefore, it is essential that LEAs classify expenditures uniformly and consistently. Types of expenditures, which are identified as indirect costs, shall not also be included as direct costs. All expenditures detailed on the financial report must have been made, and records supporting them must be maintained, by the LEA.

Connecticut LEA's use the fixed with carry-forward rate for indirect costs. This means that the following year's rates will be reduced or increased for under- or over- application of indirect costs in the current year. CSDE submits the proposed methodology to be used by LEAs when applying for rates to the U.S. Department of Education for their approval. LEAs then submit indirect cost proposals annually to the CSDE for approval of new rates.

Generally, records and documentation supporting the indirect cost allocation plan must be retained for a period of five years after the last day of the fiscal year to which the proposal applies or until audited, whichever occurs sooner. If audit exceptions have been noted, records must be retained until those exceptions have been resolved.

Audit Requirements

1. General Statement

The classification of expenditures will conform to the object codes used in Handbook II (Financial Accounting for Local and State School Systems 1990). This handbook can be found on the web at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=97096R>.

2. Additional Documentation - Indirect Costs

Detailed records are required to support any indirect costs attributed to function 2321 (Office of Superintendent Services). These records should contain a detailed analysis of costs classified as indirect which should include a justification or explanation as well as other pertinent information. Failure to provide adequate documentation may result in Single Audit questioned costs related to indirect cost recovery. All expenditures recorded in functions 2510 (Fiscal Services) and 2800 (Central Support Services) do not require additional documentation in support of classification as indirect costs.

3. Additional Documentation - Excluded Costs

Schedules or other records that document the reporting of all expenditures recorded as excluded costs should be maintained. Failure to document that all excluded type costs have been reflected accurately may result in Single Audit comments relative to indirect cost calculation.

Type of Plan and Rate: Restricted and Unrestricted

Restricted

1. Restricted rates apply to grants that are made under federal programs with supplement and in no case supplant requirements. This means that the funds are for support in addition to state and local funding. Such amounts are intended to supplement, but in no way replace, local funds.
2. Restricted grants include as indirect costs only administrative and fixed charges as defined below.

Definitions

1. **Indirect Costs** - Those costs of a general nature which are not readily identifiable with the activities of the grant but are, nevertheless, incurred for the joint benefit of those activities and other activities or programs of the organization.

As prescribed by OMB Circular A-87, indirect costs are costs meeting the following criteria:

- a. Incurred for a common or joint purpose benefiting more than one cost

objective, and

- b. Not readily assignable to the cost objectives specifically benefited, without effort disproportionate to the results achieved.

Administrative indirect costs consist of the salaries and expenses for people who are engaged in administrative activities from which the entire LEA benefits. Those activities that are limited to one school, subject, or phase of operation, are not indirect costs.

Central Service Agency costs as allocated in a cost allocation plan are considered indirect costs.

Generally, salaries and expenses for auditing, budgeting, payroll, personnel, purchasing, and employee relations are examples of services which typically benefit several activities and programs for which costs may be attributed by means of an indirect cost proposal. In theory, all such costs can be charged directly. However, practical limitation and consideration of efficiency in accounting preclude such an approach. Salaries and expenses related to the direction and supervision of such functions as instruction, guidance, attendance, transportation, community services, and student services are not indirect costs. The costs of these functions are considered as direct costs. For example: the business manager, accounting manager, and accounting section are included as administrative indirect costs but the director of transportation would be classified as a direct cost.

As stated in 34CFR 76.564, “general management costs means the costs of activities that are for the direction and control of the grantee’s affairs that are organization-wide. An activity is not organization-wide if it is limited to one activity, one component of the grantee, one subject, one phase of operations, or other single responsibility. General management costs include the costs of performing a service function, such as accounting, payroll preparation, or personnel management, that is normally at the grantee’s level even if the function is physically located elsewhere for convenience or better management. The term also includes certain occupancy and space maintenance costs as determined under 34CFR 76.568.” In theory, all such costs can be charged directly. However, practical limitation and consideration of efficiency in accounting preclude such an approach. Salaries and expenses related to the direction and supervision of such functions as instruction, guidance, attendance, transportation, community services, and student services are not indirect costs. The cost of these functions is considered as direct costs. For example: the business manager, accounting manager, and accounting section are included as administrative indirect costs but the director of transportation would be classified as a direct cost.

“34CFR 76.568 Occupancy and space maintenance costs

- a. As used in the calculation of a restricted indirect cost rate, occupancy and space maintenance costs means such costs as:
 - 1) Building costs whether owned or rented;
 - 2) Janitorial services and supplies;
 - 3) Building, grounds and parking lot maintenance;
 - 4) Guard services;

- 5) Light, heat, and power;
 - 6) Depreciation, use allowances, and amortization; (see below for a definition of depreciation and use allowances from Circular A-87) and
 - 7) All other related space costs.
- b. Occupancy and space maintenance costs association with organization-wide service functions (accounting, payroll, personnel) may be included as general management costs if a space allocation or use study supports the allocation.
 - c. Occupancy and space maintenance costs associated with functions that are not organization-wide must be included with other expenditures in the indirect cost formula. These costs may be charged directly to affected programs only to the extent that statutory supplanting prohibitions are not violated. This reimbursement must be approved in advance by the Secretary.”

“Depreciation and use allowances (from Circular A-87)

- a. Depreciation and use allowances are means of allocating the cost of fixed assets to periods benefiting from asset use. Compensation for the use of fixed assets on hand may be made through depreciation or use allowances. A combination of the two methods may not be used in connection with a single class of fixed assets (e.g., buildings, office equipment, computer equipment, etc.) except as provided in subsection g. Except for enterprise funds and internal service funds that are included as part of a State/local cost allocation plan, classes of assets shall be determined on the same basis used for the government-wide financial statements.
- b. The computation of depreciation or use allowances shall be based on the acquisition cost of the assets involved. Where actual cost records have not been maintained, a reasonable estimate of the original acquisition cost may be used. The value of an asset donated to the government unit by an unrelated third party shall be its fair market value at the time of donation. Governmental or quasi-governmental organizations located within the same State shall not be considered unrelated third parties for this purpose.
- c. The computation of depreciation or use allowances will exclude:
 - 1) The cost of land;
 - 2) Any portion of the cost of buildings and equipment borne by or donated by the Federal Government irrespective of where title was originally vested or where it presently resides; and
 - 3) Any portion of the cost of buildings and equipment contributed by or for the governmental unit, or a related donor organization, in satisfaction of a matching requirement.
- d. Where the use allowance method is followed, the use allowance for buildings and improvements (including land improvements, such as paved parking areas, fences, and sidewalks) will be computed at an annual rate not exceeding two percent of acquisition costs. The use allowance for equipment will be computed at an annual rate not exceeding 6 2/3 percent of acquisition cost. When the use allowance method is used for buildings, the entire building must be treated as a single asset; the building’s components (e.g., plumbing system, heating and air conditioning, etc.) cannot be segregated from the building’s shell. The two percent limitation, however, need

not be applied to equipment which is merely attached or fastened to the building but not permanently fixed to it and which is used as furnishings or decorations or for specialized purposes (e.g., dentist chairs and dental treatment units, counters, laboratory benches bolted to the floor, dishwashers, modular furniture, carpeting, etc.). Such equipment will be considered as not being permanently fixed to the building if it can be removed without the destruction of, or need for costly or extensive alterations or repairs, to the building or the equipment. Equipment that meets these criteria will be subject to the 6 2/3 percent equipment use allowance limitation.

- e. Where the depreciation method is followed, the period of useful service (useful life) established in each case for usable capital assets must take into consideration such factors as type of construction, nature of the equipment used, historical usage patterns, technological developments, and the renewal and replacement policies of the governmental unit followed for the individual items or classes of assets involved. In the absence of clear evidence indicating that the expected consumption of the asset will be significantly greater in the early portions than in the later portions of its useful life, the straight line method of depreciation shall be used. Depreciation methods once used shall not be changed unless approved by the Federal cognizant of awarding agency. When the depreciation method is introduced for application to an asset previously subject to a use allowance, the annual depreciation charge thereon may not exceed the amount that would have resulted had the depreciation method been in effect from the date of acquisition of the asset. The combination of use allowances and depreciation applicable to the asset shall not exceed the total acquisition cost of the asset or fair market value at time of donation.
- f. When the depreciation method is used for buildings, a building's shell may be segregated from the major component of the building (e.g., plumbing system, heating, and air conditioning system, etc.) and each major component depreciated over its estimated useful life, or the entire building (e.g., the shell and all components) may be treated as a single asset and depreciated over a single useful life.
- g. A reasonable use allowance may be negotiated for any assets that are considered to be fully depreciated, after taking into consideration the amount of depreciation previously charged to the government, the estimated useful life remaining at the time of negotiation, the effect of any increased maintenance charges, decreased efficiency due to age, and any other factors pertinent to the utilization of the asset for the purpose contemplated. If the CSDE gives permission to use a "use allowance" for a fully depreciated asset, the permission must be in writing. A copy of such written permission must be easily available to auditors.
- h. Charges for use allowances or depreciation must be supported by adequate property records. Physical inventories must be taken at least once every two years (a statistical sampling approach is acceptable) to ensure that assets exist, and are in use. Governmental units will manage equipment in accordance with State laws and procedures. When the depreciation method is followed, depreciation records indicating the amount of depreciation taken each period must also be maintained."

Other costs which are indirect but are unallowable include, but are not limited to, all expenditures for the school board, contributions and donations, bad debts, contingencies, debt services and interest, stipends, capital outlay and entertainment.

The superintendent, the superintendent's secretary, and expenses related directly to the operation of the superintendent's immediate office, specifically, are not included in restricted indirect costs. An individual principal, a principal's secretary, and the expenses related to the operation of these immediate offices are also not included in restricted indirect cost rates. These costs are disallowed costs and are considered to be direct costs for rate computation purposes. Note that principals are not allowable indirect costs for either unrestricted or restricted rate calculation purposes. The principal's salary is tied to the building. It is not district-wide and is not considered an indirect cost.

Charges for individuals whose time is divided between district-wide management responsibilities and specific program or administrative activities will be based on Personal Activity Reports prepared at least monthly in compliance with OMB Circular A-87, Attachment B, Paragraph 11h(5). If the Superintendent is part-time, both Superintendent-time and non-Superintendent-time must be captured by time distribution records. Non-superintendent-time (direct for restricted rate calculation purposes) should be a minimal proportion, not more than 20%.

Fixed charges classified as indirect costs are limited to those amounts which are associated with administrative indirect costs. The fixed charges can be viewed as appended to those administrative functions, and the classification rules are the same as those applied to salaries.

These expenditures are exclusively identified as:

- a. Employee retirement
- b. Social Security
- c. Pension fund payments
- d. Premium expenditures for:
 - (1) employee insurance
 - (2) liability insurance
- e. Unemployment and workers compensation, and
- f. All similar costs normally considered being employee fringe benefits.

No other items are to be classified as indirect fixed charges.

Note that per Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87, Attachment B (11)(d)(3), payments to separating employees for unused leave are treated as indirect costs when computing the "Unrestricted" indirect cost rate. When computing "Restricted" indirect cost rates, such payments to employees who are indirect for the Unrestricted Rate, but direct for the Restricted Rate, are considered direct cost payments for rate calculation purposes only. Payments to separating employees for unused leave are NOT charged as direct costs to any federal awards.

2. **Direct Costs** - a direct cost is one that is incurred specifically for one activity and can be identified specifically with that activity. These costs may be charged directly to grants, contracts, or to other programs against which costs are finally lodged.

3. **Disallowed Costs** - OMB Circular A-87 classified certain items of cost as disallowed which means that the federal funds cannot be used for these purposes. These are costs directly attributable to governance. For rate computational purposes, these costs are combined with direct costs.
3. **Excluded Costs** - Certain items of costs are classified in OMB Circular A-87 as extraordinary or distorting expenditures and are excluded from the computation of the indirect cost rate. Excluded costs in this category include capital outlay, debt service, transfer expenditures, internal funds and food service food supplies and equipment. For formula computational purposes, these costs are excluded from the rate computation. Indirect cost recoveries on federal or state programs and refunds returned on federal or state programs are also categorized as excluded costs.

Note: OMB Circular A-87, Attachment B, Paragraph 19a (2) defines equipment as follows:

“(2) Equipment means an article of nonexpendable, tangible personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost which equals the lesser of (a) the capitalization level establish by the governmental unit for financial statement purposes, or (b) \$5,000.”

Unrestricted

Unrestricted rates apply to grants that are not subject to the supplement but not supplant legislative restriction.

1. **Indirect Costs** - Expenditure for the Office of the Superintendent in addition to operations and maintenance of plant are classified as an indirect cost when calculating an unrestricted rate. All other costs are classified the same as the restricted rate calculations.
2. **Direct Costs, Disallowed Costs, and Excluded Costs** are also classified the same as the restricted rate calculations.

Limitations on the recovery of indirect costs

Three major limitations affect how much indirect costs may be recovered. These limitations are:

1. The rate negotiated with the CSDE is the maximum allowable indirect cost rate. Indirect Cost rates from zero to the maximum rate may be approved for a program or project by the CSDE Associate Commissioner. Federal law or grant conditions may limit the amount of indirect costs or the indirect cost rate. For example, if the LEA has a restricted rate of five percent and the law allows only a three percent rate of recovery, then the LEA can recover only indirect costs equal to three percent of the direct costs. Grant terms and conditions may also exist on some grants that prohibit any recovery of indirect costs.
2. Recovery of indirect costs on grants is subject to the availability of funds. The total direct costs plus indirect costs cannot exceed the maximum entitlement.

3. Indirect costs are recovered only to the extent of direct costs incurred. The indirect cost rate is applied to the direct cost amount expended, not to the grant award.

Period for which rates are applicable

An indirect cost rate certification issued by the CSDE is established for a specific state fiscal year. The rate is valid from July 1 through June 30 of the applicable fiscal year of approval. To recover indirect costs, the LEA applies the indirect cost rate in effect for a given fiscal year to the grant expenditures during that fiscal year, including any disbursements made on a project balance that are bought forward.

Application of rate

Once the proposal has been approved by the CSDE the district may elect to:

1. Apply the approved and applicable rate to all projects, or
2. Apply the approved and applicable rate only to specific eligible projects.

The rate may be applied at the maximum rate or less than the maximum rate. If the rate applied is less than the maximum rate, then it is not necessary that the reduced rate be applied uniformly to all projects. However, a district may not average the indirect cost charges to projects; that is, if the approved rate was six percent, charge one project at three percent and another project at nine percent for an average of six percent.

In the process, the district must be consistent with the development of the rate. For example, costs not included in the development of the rate cannot be included when applying the rate.

The Base of Application is "Total direct costs less equipment purchases, alterations and renovations, the portion of individual subawards exceeding \$25,000 and flow-through funds." Note that only the first \$25,000 of a subaward is included in the Base of Application, and only during the first year of the subaward. Amounts exceeding \$25,000 during the first year, as well as the entire subaward amounts during subsequent years, are excluded from the Base of Application.

Additional information

1. An organizational chart must accompany the proposal and be applicable to the second preceding fiscal year because expenditures for the proposal are taken from that year.
2. All employee benefits including Workers Compensation (W/C) and Unemployment Compensation must be charged to the same function as salaries. For those districts that do not charge Workers Compensation to the same function as salary, it will be necessary to prorate the total W/C cost into the ratio of direct, indirect, and disallowed salaries. Only that portion relating to indirect salaries will be allowed as indirect.

Pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87, Attachment B (11)(d)(3), payments to separating employees for unused leave are treated as indirect costs when computing the “Unrestricted” indirect cost rate. When computing “Restricted” indirect cost rates, such payments to employees who are indirect for the Unrestricted Rate, but direct for the Restricted Rate, are considered direct cost payments for rate calculation purposes only. Payments to separating employees for unused leave are NOT charged as direct costs to any federal awards.

3. Judgments, fines, interest, and penalties should be considered as exclusions, not as indirect, and considered as reconciling items.

Development of the Indirect Cost Proposal

As noted above, the proposal is based on total expenditures of all General Fund and Special Revenue Funds and must be traceable to those accounts of record that report these amounts. The other two governmental funds, Debt Service and Capital Projects Funds, are excluded. A reconciliation to total LEA's expenditures should be completed on Schedule A as part of the LEA rate determination. Schedule A is a Special Expenditure report, combining General Fund and Special Revenue Funds. Note that certain costs are to be excluded, namely all Object 820 - Judgements, Fines and Penalties, and all Transfers, Debt Service, Capital Outlay and Function 3100 (Food Service), Object 600 (Supplies).

Descriptions of Fund Classifications, Function Codes, and Object Codes can be found in the glossary section of this plan.

Submitting the Indirect Cost Proposal

The completed application will consist of the original and one copy of the signed certification, the original of all schedules (Schedule A and Schedule B), an organizational chart, and other supporting documentation that would enhance and expedite the approval of the proposal. The completed application should be forwarded to:

Connecticut State Department of Education
Division of Finance and Administrative Services
Bureau of Fiscal Services
P.O. Box 2219, Room 313
Hartford, CT 06145-2219

Use of Rates

Once the applicable rate has been determined, the amount available to earn indirect cost dollars can be computed as follows:

- The amount available to earn indirect cost is determined by subtracting excluded costs (items of equipment, subcontracts in excess of \$25,000 and flow-through funds). The remaining amount is the net available for both indirect and direct costs. To determine the amount available to be assessed Indirect Costs, the net amount is divided by the combined percentage of 100.00 percent plus the applicable indirect cost rate percentage. For example: the indirect cost rate is 5.45 percent, the total entitlement for a Title 1 project is \$945,000.00, and the project included \$1,395.00 for capital outlay.

Grant Award	\$945,000.00
Less: Capital Outlay.....	\$1,395.00
Net Available for Indirect and Direct Cost	\$943,605.00

Amount Available to be Assessed Indirect Costs

\$943,605 ÷ 105.45%

\$943,605 ÷ 1.0545

\$894,836

=====

Indirect Cost Dollar Amount =

\$894,836 x 5.45% = Indirect Cost Dollar Amount

\$894,836 x .0545 = Indirect Cost Dollar Amount

\$ 48,769 = Indirect Cost Dollar Amount

Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE)
Bureau of Fiscal Services

Certification for Authorized Indirect Cost Rates

Local Education Agency Name_____

Town Number_____

I certify that the information contained herein has been prepared in accordance with the instructions issued by CSDE and conforms to the criteria in OMB Circular A-87, and is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. No costs other than those incurred by this agency have been included in the indirect cost rate application. The same costs that have been treated as indirect costs have not been and will not be claimed as direct costs, and similar types of costs have been accorded consistent treatment. All expenditures detailed on the application form have been made, and records supporting them have been maintained and are available for audit.

Signature of Superintendent

Date

Indirect Cost Matrix

The following matrix classifies expenditures by category and is provided as a guide in preparing indirect cost proposals. The matrix identifies by function and object when expenditures are appropriate for classification in a specific category.

Descriptions of the Function and Object Codes can be found in the glossary section of this plan.	<u>Categories</u>		
	Direct/ Disallowed Costs	Indirect Costs	Excluded Costs
GENERAL FUND:			
Current:			
<u>FUNCTION</u>			
1000 Instruction	Yes	No	No ²
2100 Support Services - Students	Yes	No	No ²
2220 Educational Media Services	Yes	No	No ²
2212 Instruction-Curriculum Development	Yes	No	No ²
2213 Instructional Staff Training	Yes	No	No ²
2310 Board of Education Services	Yes	No	No ²
2321 Office of Superintendent Services	Yes	Yes ¹	No ²
2410 Office of Principal Services	Yes	No	No ²
2510 Fiscal Services	No	Yes	No ²
2600 Operation and Maintenance of Plant	Yes	No ³	No ²
2690 Other Operation & Maint of Plant (Occupancy & Space Maint. Costs)	Yes	Yes	No
2700 Student Transportation Service	Yes	No	No ²
2800 Support Services - Central	No	Yes	No ²
3300 Community Services Operations	Yes	No	No ²
Capital Outlay:			
<u>FUNCTION</u>			
4000 Facilities Acq. and Construction	No	No	Yes
<u>OBJECT</u>			
0700 Property	No	No	Yes
Debt Service:			
<u>FUNCTION</u>			
5100 Debt Service	No	No	Yes
Special Revenue Funds:			
Food Services:			
<u>FUNCTION</u>			
3100 Food Service Operations	Yes	No	No ²
Other			
<u>FUNCTION</u>			
All Functions Not Listed Above	Yes	No	No ²

¹ Detailed documentation should be maintained to explain the classification of expenditures as indirect for these functions.

² All functions may contain excluded costs, i.e. capital outlay. Identify all excluded costs by function and maintain documentation for reporting on Schedule A.

³ Allowable for unrestricted rate only.

Guide to Schedule A

Schedule A distributes expenditures into direct costs and indirect costs. Using the following as guides for the analysis and allocation of the functions and objects between direct and indirect, complete Schedule A and Schedule A Reconciliation. *All expenditures of the Special Revenue Funds are to be considered as direct, disallowed or excluded costs.*

General Fund:

Current:

FUNCTION

1000	Instruction	These expenditures are direct costs.
2100	Support Services - Students	These expenditures are direct costs.
2220	Educational Media Services	These expenditures are direct costs.
2212	Instruction-Curriculum Development	These expenditures are direct costs.
2213	Instructional Staff Training	These expenditures are direct costs.
2310	Board of Education Services	These expenditures are direct costs.
2321	Office of Superintendent Services	For Restricted Rates: If such expenditures as payroll, internal auditing, accounting, budgeting, purchasing, and personnel are recorded in this function, they are indirect costs. All other expenditures are direct costs. For Unrestricted Rates: All of these expenditures are indirect costs.
2410	Office of Principal Services	These expenditures are direct costs.
2510	Fiscal Services	These expenditures are indirect costs.
2600	Operation and Maintenance of Plant	These expenditures are direct costs for restricted rates and indirect costs for unrestricted rates.
2690	Other Operation & Maintenance of Plant (Occupancy & Space Maint. Costs)	For Restricted Rates: Only the occupancy and space maintenance costs of organization wide service functions are indirect (see EDGAR 76.568 (b)). For Unrestricted Rates: Occupancy and space maintenance costs are indirect.
2700	Student Transportation Service	These expenditures are direct costs.
2800	Support Services - Central	These expenditures are indirect costs.
3300	Community Services Operations	These expenditures are direct costs.

Capital Outlay:

FUNCTION

4000	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	These expenditures are excluded costs.
<u>OBJECT</u>		
0700	Property	These expenditures are excluded costs.

Debt Service:

FUNCTION

5100	Debt Service	These expenditures are excluded costs.
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Special Revenue Funds:

Food Services:

FUNCTION

3100	Food Service Operations	These expenditures are direct costs with the exception of Object 600 (Supplies). Functions 3100, Object 600 are considered as excluded costs.
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Other:

FUNCTION

All Functions Not Listed Above	These expenditures are direct costs.
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¹ Applies only to restricted rate calculations.

Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE)
Bureau of Fiscal Services

Schedule A (R)

Side 1

Local Education Agency Name _____ Town Number _____

Schedule of Expenditures for Computation of Indirect Cost
- Restricted Rate -
General and Special Revenue Funds
Year Ended June 30, 20 __

(Use whole dollars only)

	EXCLUDED COSTS						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total Expenditures	Direct/ Disallowed Costs	Indirect Costs	Capital Outlay Object 700	Debt Services Function 5100	Fines and Penalties Object 820	Other
GENERAL FUND							
Current:							
<u>FUNCTION</u>							
1000 Instruction							
2100 Support Services- Students							
2212 Instruction-Curriculum Development							
2213 Instructional Staff Training							
2220 Educational Media Services							
2310 Board of Education Services							
2321 Office of Superintendent Services ¹							
2410 Office of Principal Services							
2510 Fiscal Services							
2600 Operation and Maintenance of Plant							
2690 Other Operation & Maintenance of Plant (Occupation & Space Maintenance Costs)							
2700 Student Transportation Service							
2800 Support Services - Central							
3300 Community Services Operations							
Capital Outlay:							
<u>FUNCTION</u>							
4000 Facilities Acq. and Construction							
<u>OBJECT</u>							
700 Property							
Debt Service:							
<u>FUNCTION</u>							
5100 Debt Service							
TOTAL EXPENDITURES							
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS							
Food Services:							
<u>FUNCTION</u>							
3100 Food Services Operations							
OTHER:							
<u>FUNCTION</u>							
All Functions Not Listed Above							
TOTAL EXPENDITURES							
GRAND TOTAL		(A)	(B)				

¹ Detailed documentation should be maintained to explain the classification of expenditures as indirect for this function for inclusion in the restricted rate.

Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE)
Bureau of Fiscal Services

Schedule A (R)

Side 2

Restricted Indirect Cost Rate Reconciliation

Total Direct ¹ (A)	\$ _____
Total Indirect ² (B)	_____
Excluded Costs:	
Capital Outlay, Object 700, All Functions	_____
Function 5100	_____
Function 3100, Object 600	_____
Fines and Penalties, Object 820	_____
Other	_____
Total all expenditures	\$ _____
General Fund	\$ _____
Special Revenue - Other	_____
Special Revenue - Food Service	_____
Total All Expenditures	\$ _____

¹(A) See Schedule A (R), Side 1, Column 2.

²(B) See Schedule A (R), Side 1, Column 3.

Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE)
Bureau of Fiscal Services

Schedule A (U)

Side 1

Local Education Agency Name _____ Town Number _____

Schedule of Expenditures for Computation of Indirect Cost
- Unrestricted Rate -
General and Special Revenue Funds
Year Ended June 30, 20__

(Use whole dollars only)

	EXCLUDED COSTS						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total Expenditures	Direct/ Disallowed Costs	Indirect Costs	Capital Outlay Object 700	Debt Services Function 5100	Fines and Penalties Object 820	Other
GENERAL FUND							
Current:							
<u>FUNCTION</u>							
1000 Instruction							
2100 Support Services- Students							
2212 Instruction-Curriculum Development							
2213 Instructional Staff Training							
2220 Educational Media Services							
2310 Board of Education Services							
2321 Office of Superintendent Services							
2410 Office of Principal Services							
2510 Fiscal Services							
2600 Operation and Maintenance of Plant							
2690 Other Operation & Maintenance of Plant (Occupation & Space Maintenance Costs)							
2700 Student Transportation Service							
2800 Support Services – Central							
3300 Community Services Operations							
Capital Outlay:							
<u>FUNCTION</u>							
4000 Facilities Acq. and Construction							
<u>OBJECT</u>							
700 Property							
Debt Service:							
<u>FUNCTION</u>							
5100 Debt Service							
TOTAL EXPENDITURES							
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS							
Food Services:							
<u>FUNCTION</u>							
3100 Food Services Operations							
OTHER:							
<u>FUNCTION</u>							

All Functions Not Listed Above							
TOTAL EXPENDITURES							
GRAND TOTAL		(A)	(B)				

Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE)
Bureau of Fiscal Services

Schedule A (U)

Side 2

Unrestricted Indirect Cost Rate Reconciliation

Total Direct ¹ (A)	\$ _____
Total Indirect ² (B)	_____
Excluded Costs:	
Capital Outlay, Object 700, All Functions	_____
Function 5100	_____
Function 3100, Object 600	_____
Fines and Penalties, Object 820	_____
Other	_____
Total all expenditures	\$ _____
General Fund	\$ _____
Special Revenue - Other	_____
Special Revenue - Food Service	_____
Total All Expenditures	\$ _____

¹ (A) See Schedule A (U), Side 1, Column 2.

² (B) See Schedule A (U), Side 1, Column 3.

Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE)
Bureau of Fiscal Services

Schedule B

Carry-Forward Computation
State or Local Government

A fixed rate with carry-forward provision has characteristics of both a provisional rate, which is a temporary rate subject to adjustment, and a predetermined rate, which is a permanent rate not subject to adjustment. A rate is computed and fixed for a specified future period based on an estimate of that future period's level of operations. However, when the actual costs of that period become known, the difference between the estimated costs and the actual costs is carried forward as an adjustment to a subsequent period for which a rate is established. The adjustment cannot be made in the fiscal period immediately following because the fixed rate for the immediately following fiscal period will already have been determined. An adjustment generally will be carried forward to the second fiscal period following the period being adjusted. A fixed rate should be selected that will closely approximate the actual rate expected to be incurred. An accurate forecast will confine carry-forward amounts to minimal differences. The computation of a fixed rate with carry-forward at the department/agency level should include any provisions made for central service costs.

The format to be used for the Local Education Agency (LEA) restricted and unrestricted carry-forward computations can be found on the following page.

Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE)
Bureau of Fiscal Services

Schedule B

Sample Carry-Forward Computation *
Local Education Agency

	<u>INITIAL YEAR</u>	<u>SUBSEQUENT YEARS</u>	
	FY 2000	FY 2002	FY 2004
(a) FIXED RATE AS NEGOTIATED			
(B/A) - Computed as follows:	<u>5.3%</u> (C)	<u>4.0%</u> (C)	5.6% (C)
Direct/Disallowed Costs	<u>\$106,995,436</u> (A)	<u>\$110,550,600</u> (A)	<u>\$114,100,980</u> (A)
Indirect cost pool:			
Indirect Costs	\$5,692,672	\$5,150,000	\$5,820,200
Fixed-Carry Forward (FCF)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(\$709,182)</u>	<u>\$546,979</u>
Total Pool	\$ 5,692,672 (B)	\$4,440,818 (B)	\$6,367,179 (B)
(b) ACTUAL COSTS NEGOTIATED:			
Actual Direct/Disallowed Costs	\$110,550,600 (D)	\$114,100,980 (D)	
Actual Indirect Costs	\$5,150,000	\$5,820,200	
FCF	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(\$709,182)</u>	
Total Pool		<u>\$5,150,000</u> (F)	<u>\$5,111,018</u> (F)
(c) CARRY-FORWARD COMPUTATION:			
Indirect Eligible for Recovery (C*D):			
Fixed rate x Actual Direct/Disallowed Base:			
2000	\$ 5,859,182 (E)		
2002		\$4,564,039 (E)	
Should have recovered:			
Actual Indirect Costs for:			
FY 2000	<u>\$5,150,000</u> (F)		
FY 2002		<u>\$5,111,108</u> (F)	
UNDER OR (OVER) RECOVERY (F-E),			
CARRY-FORWARD TO SUBSEQUENT YEAR	<u>(\$709,182)</u>	<u>\$546,979</u>	

* This is a sample only and is not intended to prescribe methods of charging costs.

Source: Based on OASC-10, 1976, Page 82

Glossary

Fund Classifications

Code Description

1. **General Fund** Accounts for all financial resources of the LEA except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
2. **Special Revenue Funds** Account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. Some examples of special revenue funds might include:
 - ? Restricted state or federal grants-in-aid
 - ? Restricted tax levies

A separate fund may be used for each restricted source, or one fund may be used supplemented by the dimension Project/Reporting code.

3. **Capital Projects Funds** Account for financial resources used to acquire or construct major capital facilities (other than those of proprietary funds and trust funds). The most common source of revenue in this fund would be the sale of bonds. A separate fund may be used for each capital project or one fund may be used, supplemented by the dimension Project/Reporting code.
4. **Debt Service Funds** Account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt, principal and interest.

Function

The function describes the activity for which a service or material object is acquired. The functions of an LEA are classified into five broad areas; Instruction, Support Services, Operation of Non-Instructional Services, Facilities Acquisition and Construction, and Other Outlays. Functions are further broken down into sub-functions and areas of responsibility.

Each of these levels consists of activities which have somewhat the same general operational objectives. Furthermore, categories of activities comprising each of these divisions and subdivisions are grouped according to the principle that the activities can be combined, compared, related and mutually exclusive.

For example:

Function - support services..... 2000

Sub-function - school services-general administration.....2300

Service area - Board of Education services..... 2310

The function structure in these guidelines is not intended to dictate an organizational structure, i.e., how the administrative functions are organized. Rather, an effort has been made to group together functions in relation to the magnitude of expenditures typically found in the LEA. This grouping corresponds to the categories most frequently requested in reporting to external authorities.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
1000	Instruction - Instruction includes the activities dealing directly with the interaction between teachers and students. Teaching may be provided for students in a school classroom, in another location such as a home or hospital, and in other learning situations such as those involving co-curricular activities. It may also be provided through some other approved medium such as television, radio, telephone and correspondence. Included here are the activities of aides or classroom assistants of any type (clerks, graders, teaching machines, etc.) which assist in the instructional process. If proration of expenditures is not possible for department chairpersons who also teach, include department chairpersons who also teach in instruction. Full-time department chairpersons expenditures should be included only in 2490 (Other Support Services - School Administration).
2100	Support Services - Students - Activities designed to assess and improve the well being of students and to supplement the teaching process.
2212	Instruction and Curriculum Development Services - Activities that aid teachers in developing the curriculum, preparing and utilizing special curriculum materials, and understanding and appreciating the various techniques which stimulate and motivate students.
2220	Educational Media Services - Activities concerned with the use of all teaching and learning resources, including hardware, and content materials. Educational media are defined as any devices, content materials, methods, or experiences used for teaching and learning purposes. These include printed and non-printed sensory materials.
2310	Board of Education Services - Activities of the elected body which has been created according to state law and vested with responsibilities for educational activities in a given administrative unit.
2321	Office of the Superintendent Services - Activities performed by the superintendent and such assistants as deputy, associate, and assistant superintendents in generally directing and managing all affairs of the

LEA. These include all personnel and materials in the office of the chief executive officer. Activities of the offices of the deputy superintendents should be charged here, unless the activities can be placed properly into a service area. In this case, they would be charged to service area direction in that service area.

- 2410 Office of the Principal Services** - Activities concerned with directing and managing the operation of a particular school. They include the activities performed by the principal, assistant principals and other assistants while they supervise all operations of the school, evaluate the staff members of the school, assign duties to staff members, supervise and maintain the records of the school, and coordinate school instructional activities with those of the LEA. These activities also include the work of clerical staff in support of the teaching and administrative duties.
- 2510 Fiscal Services** - Activities concerned with the fiscal operations of the LEA. This function includes budgeting, receiving and disbursing, financial and property accounting, payroll, inventory control, internal auditing and managing funds.
- 2600 Operation and Maintenance of Plant Services** - Activities concerned with keeping the physical plant open, comfortable, and safe for use, and keeping the grounds, buildings and equipment in effective working condition and state of repair. These include the activities of maintaining safety in buildings, on the grounds, and in the vicinity of schools.
- 2690 Other Operation and Maintenance of Plant Services** - Operations and maintenance of plant services which cannot be classified elsewhere in the 2600 series.
- 2700 Student Transportation Services** - Activities concerned with conveying students to and from school, as provided by state and federal law. This includes trips between home and school, and trips to school activities.
- 2800 Support Services - Central** - Activities, other than general administration, which support each of the other instructional and supporting services programs. These activities include planning, research, development, evaluation, information, staff, and data processing services.
- 3100 Food Services Operations** - Activities concerned with providing food to students and staff in a school or LEA. This service area includes preparing and serving regular and incidental meals, lunches, or snacks in connection with school activities and food delivery.

- 3300 Community Service Operations** — Activities concerned with providing community services to students, staff or other community participants. Examples of this function would be the operation of a community swimming pool, a recreation program for the elderly, a child care center for working mothers, etc.
- 4000 Facilities Acquisition and Construction Services** — Activities concerned with acquiring land and buildings, remodeling buildings, construction buildings and additions to buildings, initially installing or extending service systems and other built-in equipment, and improving sites.
- 5100 Debt Service** - Servicing the debt of the LEA, including payments of both principal and interest. Normally, only long-term debt service (obligations exceeding one year) is recorded here. Interest on current loans (repayable within one year of receiving the obligation) is charged to function 2513 (Receiving and Disbursing Funds Services). The receipt and payment of principal on those loans is handled as an adjustment to the balance sheet account 451.

Object

This dimension is used to describe the service or commodity obtained as the result of a specific expenditure. Following are definitions of the object classes and selected sub-object categories:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
600	Supplies - Amounts paid for items that are consumed, worn out, or deteriorated through use; or items that lose their identity through fabrication or incorporation into different or more complex units or substances.
700	Property - Expenditures for acquiring fixed assets, including land or existing buildings, improvements of grounds, initial equipment, additional equipment, and replacement of equipment.
820	Judgements Against the LEA - Expenditures from current funds for all judgments (except as indicated below) against the LEA that are not covered by liability insurance, but are of a type that might have been covered by insurance. Only amounts paid as the result of court decisions are recorded here. Judgments against the LEA resulting from failure to pay bills or debt service are recorded under the appropriate expenditure accounts as though the bills or debt service has been paid when due.

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